

# ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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## MISCELLANY.

*From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 25.*

**THE DINNER TO GEN. GAINES.**—Our columns are chiefly occupied to-day with recording the proceedings of the citizens, testifying their respect for this veteran warrior and amiable citizen. The dinner was got up, as the proceedings show, by gentlemen of both political parties of the day, and throughout was conducted with a punctilious regard to the feelings of the gentlemen of both sides. We neither saw nor heard any thing, during the proceedings, to which we believed the most fastidious partizan could justly have taken any exception. All seemed to have assembled in the primitive and agreeable character of citizens, determined to spend a festive hour around the social board, in honor of one to whom all admit honor is due, free from the excitement and devoid of the marring presence of political subjects. The evening was thus spent, and all were well satisfied.

### DINNER TO MAJOR GENERAL GAINES.

A number of the citizens of St. Louis having resolved to give Major General EDMUND P. GAINES a public dinner, as a testimonial of their high estimation of his services as a soldier, and their respect for his character as a citizen :

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of invitation :

Henry Smith, James Dean, James S. Lane, Dunham Spalding, Thornton Grimsley, A. Ricketson.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee of arrangement :

William Glasgow, Col. William Chambers, Aug. Kennerly, F. W. Risque, J. C. Dinnies, T. L. Fontaine, John R. Scott, Henry Smith, J. W. Folger, Col. J. W. Johnson, Col. J. C. Laveille, G. K. McGunnegle, S. W. Wilson.

The committee of invitation addressed to General Gaines the following letter :

**MAJOR GENERAL GAINES:** Sir, The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by a highly respectable meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, to tender to you a public dinner, at such time as may best suit your convenience.

In presenting to you this slight testimonial of their respect and consideration, we have been instructed to say, with reference to your own sense of delicacy, that as the company, which will have the satisfaction of meeting you on this festive occasion, will be composed of citizens, generally, without reference to political parties, nothing can mar the enjoyment which they promise themselves.

Your first appearance in public life we remember to have been as an Ensign in the army. That chivalric feeling which characterizes the military profession, and your firm and gallant bearing, always, have happily enabled you to reach the highest grade of rank known in the army of the Republic, without ever permitting the enemies of your country to trample on the National Standard at first entrusted to your hand. Thus your many civic virtues, among which patriotism holds a high place, naturally constrain your fellow citizens to tender their expression of respect and esteem in the form already indicated. We have the honor to be, very sincerely, your obedient servants,

HENRY SMITH,  
JAMES DEAN,  
JAMES S. LANE,  
DUNHAM SPALDING,  
THORNTON GRIMSLEY,  
A. RICKETSON.

St. Louis, Jan. 15, 1838.

To which the General returned the following answer :

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION,  
St. Louis Arsenal, Jan. 15, 1838. }

**GENTLEMEN:** Permit me, through you, to tender to the citizens of St. Louis, whom you represent my grateful acknowledgments for the kind invitation with which they have, through you, honored me, and for the complimentary terms in which they have authorized you to advert to my public services, and to apprise me of the interesting fact, that the company which I shall have the happiness of meeting at the festive board, will be composed of *citizens generally, without reference to political parties.*

I have many good reasons for being thankful for this kind suggestion at the present moment. Of these, however, I need only mention one; our country is deemed to be on the eve of a war with a neighboring nation, hitherto considered as a sister Republic; and possibly, indeed, on the eve of a war with a powerful European nation; a war in which our country expects every man of every party to do his duty; a war in which, as we hope for success, we must act in accordance with the ancient motto—*"United, we stand; divided, we fall;"* a motto which enabled our fathers, in their revolutionary struggle, to achieve our glorious independence.

Deeply impressed, as I have ever been, with the importance of every soldier acting in accordance with this motto, in all things connected with the national defence, I have carefully abstained from becoming a member of any political party, lest I should thereby lessen the force and prowess which my country has a right to expect me to bring to her defence. In war we must serve our country with all our hearts, and with all our soul, and with all our strength; we are thus rendered incapable of serving a political party. We are bound by our honor, and our oath, to serve the United States honestly and faithfully. We must serve all parties, and in return we must expect *help* from all parties. And surely we have as much reason to be proud of our constitutional *right to defend* our country, as we have to boast of the kindred right of *self-government*. We must *cease to govern*, the moment we *cease to defend* our country.

These are the principles upon which I have constantly acted, in every grade of office, from Ensign to Major General, inclusively. And since the citizens of St. Louis have been pleased to honor me with the distinguished token of their approbation, which you have announced to me, I take much pleasure in explaining to you, for their information, the views which have governed me in reference to the spirit of party, taken in connexion with the subject of *the national defence.*

Without questioning the right of any citizen in civil life, and in a state of peace, to act upon party principles, I contend that whenever we assume the attitude of soldiers, in the national defence, we must take leave of the spirit of party. As in war, *protection* must be extended to *all*, so *all* must unite in subduing the enemy, and in bringing the war to an honorable termination, without regard to party.

I shall be most happy to avail myself of your kind invitation, on Tuesday, the 23d of the present month, or on any other day that may better suit your convenience.

Accept, gentlemen, my respectful acknowledgments for the kindness and courtesy with which you have discharged the duties assigned to you.

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES.

To Henry Smith, James Dean, James S. Lane,

Dunham Spalding, Thornton Grimsley, and Asa Ricketson, Esquires, Committee, &c.

In pursuance of which, a dinner was furnished, in a very neat and abundant style, at the City Hotel, on Tuesday the 23d inst., for about two hundred persons. The Hon. Wm. C. Lane, Mayor of the city, presided, assisted by Col. John O'Fallon, Col. J. C. Laveille, Dr. Hardage Lane, John Smith, Esq., Hon. Wm. C. Carr, and Gen. Wm. H. Ashley, as Vice Presidents, and F. W. Risque, Esq., as Secretary.

The company having assembled, the General, accompanied by his suite, a number of invited guests, and the committee of arrangements, were received at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the dining room, a band of music playing, during the reception, the air of Hail to the Chief.

After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were read and responded to by the company.

#### REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The President of the United States.  
(Tune, President's March.)
2. The Governor of the State of Missouri.  
(Tune, Missouri March.)
3. The Spirit of '76.—*The Vestal Fire of Liberty*: may it burn as brightly to-day, and forever, as in the "days which tried men's souls."  
(Tune, Yankee Doodle.)
4. The Constitution of the United States,—The sacred charter of our lives, our liberty, and our property. *Esto Perpetua!*  
(Tune, Star Spangled Banner.)
5. The Heroes of our Revolution who fell in battle. Oh! if there be on this earthly sphere, A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear, 'Tis the last libation Liberty draws From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause.  
(Tune, Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.)
6. Our Guest, Major General GAINES. The Hero of Fort Erie, "the Champion of the defenceless and suffering inhabitants of Florida." The gallant achievements of the soldier are rendered more illustrious by his civic virtues.  
(Tune, Fort Erie Grand March.)

This toast was received in the most enthusiastic manner by the company. After the cheering, which was loud and repeated, had subsided, the General rose and addressed the company.

After the conclusion of his remarks, which were frequently interrupted by the applause of the company, the General gave the following sentiment:

The City of St. Louis as she now is.—With her present population, without regard to political parties, whose infant institutions and whose patriotism, piety, virtue, talents, beauty, and hospitality, render them worthy of the destiny that awaits them in the coming century, as the distinguished and venerated ancestry of the citizens of St. Louis, as she will be in the year 1938, when they shall number not less than one million of Freemen!

7. The memory of George Washington. Who can add lustre to the diamond?

(Tune, Washington's March.)

8. The preservation of the Union. Identified with our liberties, and paramount to all other considerations.

(Tune, Hail Columbia.)

9. The Army and Navy of the United States.—Devoted to the interests of the whole people, may they ever be independent of party influence.

(Tune, Marseilles Hymn.)

10. The memory of Chief Justice Marshall. The Patriot, the Statesman, the profound expounder of the constitution. "We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

(Tune, German Hymn.)

11. The officers and soldiers who have recently fallen in Florida.

"Oft at the feast, and in the fight, their voices Have mingled with our own,

Fill high the cup, but when the soul rejoices,  
Forget not who are gone."

(Tune, Auld Lang Syne.)

After the reading of this toast, Capt. G. H. CROSMAN, Acting Quartermaster at this post, rose and, in a few brief remarks, returned, on behalf of the officers and soldiers of the 6th regiment, his thanks for the sentiment, Capt. C. being the only officer of the corps present.

12. Agriculture and Commerce. The main pillars of a nation's prosperity: Let them be fostered.

(Tune, Sweet Home.)

13. The Fair. May their fairy hands, as at Knoxville, Tennessee, be ever ready to give form to the emblems of our union, and sentiment to the motto, "Victory or Death."

(Tune, Alice Grey.)

The following letter and sentiment from Gen. Wm. Clark, was read by the President:

#### COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

Gentlemen: I feel highly complimented by the polite invitation extended to me to partake of a Public Dinner, to be given by the citizens of St. Louis to Gen. Gaines, and regret that indisposition prevents my being able to join my friends on such an occasion.

Returning you my thanks for your kindness, I beg leave to offer the following toast, as an expression of my high opinion of your distinguished guest, Major General Edmund P. Gaines:

Firm as the bulwarks of his country to her interests, he must ever live dear in the hearts of his countrymen.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM CLARK.

To the Committee of Invitation.

#### VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

From a Lady—One, whose sex precludes the enjoyment of meeting "a gude man and true," on this festive occasion, begs to contribute the following toast:—

Major Gen. Gaines—The Nation's favorite; uncorrupted, incorruptible, an inflexible specimen of Patriotism and Chivalry.

From a Lady:—

Men weave the laurel wreath of fame,  
Around the gallant soldier's name;  
Receive the cordial thanks of "ladie,"  
Your valor guards her *hero of Erie!*

From a Lady.—The citizens of St. Louis. Ever ready to accord honor to whom honor is due.

"He shall not dread misfortune's angry mien,  
Nor feebly sink beneath her tempests rude,  
Whose soul hath learned through many a trying scene,

To smile at fate and suffer unsubdued."

By Captain Dean—Col. Zachariah Taylor, now in command of a division of the U. S. troops and volunteers in Florida. His valor and patriotism eminently qualify him for his station: in his hands our country and the soldier's honor are both triumphant.

By F. W. Risque—The Hero of Fort Erie. May his fame be as perennial as the emerald of Florida's ever-glades, or the blue wave of Lake Erie.

By John W. Johnson—The science of Indian War. Requiring a cool head, unshaken nerves, consummate judgment, and reckless bravery. Its ablest master is our distinguished guest.

By Jas. S. Lane—The memory of the officers of the 6th regiment, who fell in Florida. Their Mausoleum shall be a Nation's tribute, watered by a Nation's tears.

By J. H. Bowman—Our Gallant Navy. When but an infant she proved herself an infant Hercules by strangling the African lion, even in his very den.

By N. Ridgely, jr.—Our Illustrious Dead. They looked not for trophied tomb nor sculptured marble to chronicle their achievements, but to their posterity for a more glorious immortality in the preservation of our blessed Union.

By Col. O'Fallon—The regular army of the U. S.



Its increase to 20,000 men, demanded for the efficient protection of our western frontier.

By S. W. Wilson—We sympathise for our losses in Florida, but glory in our *Gaines* at Fort Erie.

By Thomas Cohen—Our Guest. Americans delight to honor the brave, Whether on earth or in the grave; And while the patriot's fire shall glow in each breast, He will live in the hearts of the sons of the west; And while a trace of his virtues our memory retains, We will honor the veteran soldier, the brave General *Gaines*.

By Warwick Tunstall—Kentucky—"The Long Knife." Which, wielded by Clarke and his compeers, carried out an empire from this 'mighty west,' Canadian royalists beware! that "knife" is not blunted, and the hero of Erie still lives.

By a Guest—The Fair—The lovers of our country need never despair when these go for union, and show fit outlines of its utility.

By E. H. Beebe—The sixth regiment in Florida—By their works ye shall know them.

By Geo. Morton—Our distinguished Guest. In him we recognize the high character of the soldier and the urbanity of the citizen. May the citizens of the Union ever extend to him that manifestation of good feeling and respect which we, as the citizens of St. Louis, have this day expressed.

By J. E. Davis, of Lexington, Ky.—City of St. Louis. Noted for hospitality, alms and commercial enterprise, Under a correct course of State and National policy, and a union of effort, she must and will become the Emporium of the West.

By Gen. Wm. H. Ashley—The rapid increase of the military and naval force of the United States, with the talent, sound judgment and chivalrous spirit, so nobly displayed on many brilliant occasions during the late war with Great Britain.

By W. C. Lane—Brig. Gen. Atkinson. His uniform success during eighteen years of active and frequently arduous military duty, on the western frontier, prove his exalted merits as an officer; and the unequalled respect and affection, which his fellow citizens entertain for him, attest his worth as a man.

By Thos. B. Hudson—The officers of the army and navy. Their hearts the seat of fidelity and honor, their arms the shield of our country.

By F. W. Thomas—St. Louis. As unbounded in her hospitality as she is in her resources—while she advances to her high destiny in the republic of States, she will not be unmindful of what is due to the republic of letters.

By Dr. H. Lane—The defence of Fort Erie—Signalized in the history of our country, by the heroism of our *Gaines*.

By H. F. Flagg—Our honored Guest. Our country when she makes up her jewels will not fail to distinguish the author of Clinton Bradshaw.

By Dr. J. V. Prather—Rail Roads. The arteries of healthy circulation, and the iron tendons of union to our extensive country, may the successful adoption of the "Rail Road Scheme" of our distinguished Guest prove him the successful surgeon of our Federal Union.

By Thomas Cohen—Capt. Van Swearingen. The brave Van Swearingen, who fell in Florida. The greatest hunter in the western country.

By John W. Johnson—Amnesty to all past party strife; toleration, in future, to all honest political differences.

By Jos. C. Laveille—The memory of Robert Fulton, the American Archimedes—his genius has won for him a name more enviable than Cæsar's, more enduring than the Pyramids.

By Col. P. Anderson—The banks of the "Withlacoochee," where the veteran found a field not unworthy of his skill and valor, and where many a novice in military life learned the worth of luxuries by extreme contrast.

By Major Wetmore—Amidst all our losses, in these perilous times, we still have Great *Gaines*.

By J. W. Folger—The officers who have fallen in Florida. Their noble deeds are indelibly stamped upon the tablets of our hearts.

By J. C. Dinnies—The 15th August, 1814. One of the most brilliant passages in the late war. Memorable for the successful prowess of a *Gaines*, and hallowed by the blood of a Williams and a McDonough.

By Henry S. Coxe—The Knoxville Banner—This day reminds us of what we owe to the Fair of Tennessee.

By M. Field—*The drama of the Revolution*—To perform which, Thirteen Stars kindly volunteered, and a Nation of Freemen composed the stock corps. They had a new land for their Theatre, and the whole world for an audience.

By H. S. Coxe—Our President, the Hon. Wm. Carr Lane. He has filled the measure of the city's glory.

By Capt Crossman, an invited guest—The Union.

Whilst there's leaves in the forest,

Or foam on the river,

The Union and freedom shall flourish forever.

By D. Tatum—The Fair—The only endurable Aristocracy, who elect without votes, govern without laws, decide without appeal, and are never in the wrong.

GENERAL SCOTT.—We have information worthy of all confidence, respecting the operations of this gallant officer, since his appointment to the command on the frontier, and it gives us the greatest pleasure to know and to declare that his whole course of conduct, under very difficult and trying circumstances, has been marked by a most admirable combination of prudence, decision, energy, and forbearance. While hesitating at no responsibility which it became him to assume, he has carefully avoided, and that, too, with excellent judgment, the least assumption of authority trenching, however slightly, upon the rights or powers either of the state or federal authorities; and has succeeded in winning the respect and good will even of men whose feelings would have led them to regard the object of his mission, and his acts in the attainment of his object, with dissatisfaction and distrust. A signal instance of this was exhibited in his interview with the citizens of Buffalo, constituting the "Executive committee on Canadian affairs," with whom he conversed very freely, and whom he succeeded not only in convincing of his own determination to undo the wrong that had been done, and prevent a repetition, but also in persuading to co-operate with him in the attainment of both these objects.

It is worthy of remark, too, that General Scott very soon established confidence between himself and the Canadian authorities; and we are informed that to the full extent permitted by a due regard for the rights and dignity of his own Government, and that of the State, his plans and movements were frankly communicated to Colonel Hughes, the commander at Chippawa, with the happiest effect upon the feelings of the provincial authorities, as well as upon the final issue of the matters in progress.

A most judicious and skilful measure, on the part of General Scott, was that of securing the only two steamboats which could be obtained by the Navy Islanders, for the prosecution of their designs farther up the lake, the Barcelona and New England, both of which General Scott chartered in the U. States service, and which are now employed with good effect under his orders. We have reason to believe that another preventive measure of excellent utility will be effected, in the enlistment of the Navy Islanders, or the greater portion of them, into the army of the United States; at once taking from them the power to do farther mischief, and putting them in the

way of making some compensation for that they have already perpetrated.

The sending of Colonel Worth to prevent hostile and unlawful movements on the borders of Lake Erie, was another excellent movement; excellent in design, and in the promptitude with which it was carried into execution.

While bestowing this just meed of applause upon General Scott, it would not be right to pass over, in silence, the praiseworthy conduct of the civil authorities who acted in co-operation with him; for since his arrival on the frontier, there is no question that the marshal and his deputies, and the district attorney, have lost no opportunity of carrying out his measures, that fell within the line of their duties; and we are assured that the most perfect harmony of purpose and of action has existed between him and them, unbroken for a single moment. And the result has been most happy. Without a clash of arms, or the firing of a musket; without shedding a drop of blood; without violating the rights or liberty of a citizen, or committing a trespass upon property, the neutrality of the republic has been preserved, the designs of those who would have broken it frustrated, and the supremacy of the laws enforced; and the clouds that threatened misfortune and disgrace, have been scattered harmless to the winds, leaving no trace of evil, we hope, that may not be averted by prudent counsel, without sacrifice of prosperity or honor.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

**IMPORTANT TREATY.**—For a few weeks past, Mr. R. H. Gillet, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and Dr. Josiah Trowbridge, of this city, Superintendent on the part of the State of Massachusetts, have been engaged in making a treaty with the New York Indians. On Thursday evening, the treaty was concluded, and the Council adjourned.

The following are the leading provisions of the treaty: The Government gives them 1,824,900 acres of land, west of Missouri, being 320 acres for each person, to be held in fee simple by patent from the President, which is never included in any state. The Indians are to have the right of holding in severalty, under such regulations as they may prescribe, and are to enjoy their own form of government, subject only to the laws of Congress. They are secured in their new possessions, and if aggressions are committed upon them, and redress cannot be obtained of the aggressor, then the Government is to make good the loss. It is to remove them, and subsidize them for one year. It is also to erect for them council houses, churches, school houses, a saw and grist mill, gunsmith's and blacksmith's shops; find coal, iron, and steel; and pay teachers, millers, blacksmiths, and a gunsmith, for ten years, and as much longer as the President may deem proper.

Fifty thousand dollars are set apart to be invested to support a High School, or College, the teachers of which are to be Indians, if those of suitable qualifications can be found. Twenty thousand dollars are set apart to make erections and enclosures for poor people after their arrival west.

Ten thousand dollars a year, for five years, are to be paid to them in domestic animals, farming utensils, spinning wheels and looms, and to support persons to teach them the use of the same.

It is further provided that those who wish to remove in their own conveyance, can do so, and be paid what it costs the Government to remove others, and a physician is to accompany each party of emigrants, if they desire it.

The only cession of land to the Government, is of the Green Bay tract, from which is excepted a reservation now occupied by the Oneidas. Those who do not remove to the new country in 5 years, or such time as the President may appoint, forfeit their

right to the country set apart for them. The Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and the Onondagas, residing on the Seneca reservations, agree to remove in five years, and a portion of the Oneidas are to do so, as soon as the Governor of New York will purchase their lands.

Several sums of money are to be paid to several nations and individuals, to remunerate them for losses and services, which it is supposed the United States ought to pay. There are also several separate provisions for each tribe, and distinct branches of a tribe.

A separate treaty has also been made with the Senecas and Tuscaroras, for the purchase of their lands, (except one reservation, conveyed by the latter to the United States in trust,) by the representatives of the State of Massachusetts, with the assent of a Superintendent from that State. The consideration money for the sale of the Seneca reservation, is to be paid to the United States, and be held in trust for the nation. One hundred thousand dollars of which is to be invested for the use of the nation, and the balance (\$102,000) is to be distributed among the owners of the improvements on the reservations.

The Government agrees to have one of its agents reside among the Indians, at their new homes, and to pay them their annuities there.

These are the leading provisions.

The other tribes could not make positive engagements to remove, until they arranged to sell their lands to the State, which owns the fee of them.

By this treaty the Tuscaroras cede to the Ogden Company, who have purchased the pre-emptive right, 1,220 acres; to the United States about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians owned the fee, and which is to be sold by the United States, and the net proceeds paid to the Indians.

The Senecas cede to the pre-emptive owners about 115,000 acres, all lying in the western part of the State; 50,000 of which is the reservation near the city of Buffalo.

The other reservations are, one at Tonawanda, one at Cattaraugus, and one at Allegany.

The tract which the Indians obtain, lies directly west of, and adjoining the State of, Missouri, being 27 miles wide, and about 106 deep. It is watered by the little Osage, Manaton, Neosho, and branches of the two Verdigris and Turkey Foot rivers. These are all clear, rapid streams, abounding in fish. The country is healthy and fertile, with sufficient timber along the borders of the rivers for all practical uses. Besides this, on the tract are found coal, fine stone quarries, and in the immediate vicinity salt in abundance.

The Board of Managers of that excellent institution, the *Seamen's Union Bethel Society*, having determined to establish a Sailor's Temperance Boarding House and Shipping Office, to be called the "Seaman's House," the Committee acting on behalf of the Board, Messrs. Christian Keener, Wm. Graham and Samuel Fenby, have made the following appeal to their fellow-citizens, for aid to enable them to carry out their praiseworthy exertions in behalf of this useful, but hitherto too much neglected, class of mankind.—*Baltimore American.*

#### AN APPEAL FROM THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

##### WHO FEELS AN INTEREST FOR SAILORS?

This question can be easily answered in a general way, by reading this appeal; and in a particular way, if our readers will only say, as they glance their eye upon it, "Do I feel an interest for Sailors—and in what way have I manifested that interest?"

The Seamen's Union Bethel has for its object, in this undertaking, the more effectual amelioration of that class of men, who have peculiar claims upon us as merchants, patriots, and Christians; and the necessity of such an establishment has become more apparent from the fact, that, in Boston, New York, and



Philadelphia, Sailors' Temperance Boarding Houses have been established, and have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of their friends; and unless we imitate their noble example, we shall, as a sure consequence, lose many of our best seamen, who prefer shipping from, and to ports, where they can find a refuge from drunkenness and vice of every kind, during the short respite they have from the toils and dangers of a sea-faring life. The Board are prompted to this undertaking, at this time, by having found, in Captain ENOCH BURNHAM, a person every way qualified for such an arduous duty.

As merchants, we have a deep interest at stake, and unless we pay some attention to the comforts of sailors, during the little time they are on shore, we shall soon have no sailors to man our ships, or they will be manned only by the most worthless. Besides, whatever exertions are successful in promoting morality, virtue, and religion amongst sailors, throw an additional safeguard around our property—give another and a better chance of a successful issue to every mercantile operation in which we may engage, by diminishing the risk and enhancing the prospect of gain—thus obviously promoting the interest of both the insurers and insured. But there are higher and more commanding obligations than what mere considerations of gain present.

Our obligations as patriots should lead us to remember that it is the hardy sons of the ocean,

"Whose march is on the mountain wave,  
Whose home is on the deep,"

who, in time of war, are first to meet danger and breast our foes—who keep the tides of battle from rolling in upon our homes and firesides—and who, in time of peace, are ever ready to face the raging storm, and brave the dangers of the seas, to promote our interests and increase our stores.

As Christians, all our sympathies should be excited and all our energies put forth, to avail ourselves of the services of men who have intercourse with all nations and with every tongue and kindred and people; that through your instrumentality, every ship that moves upon the surface of the mighty deep, shall be a bethel dedicated to the service of God—and as she rises from surge to surge, and mounts from wave to wave, until the "Loud hallelujahs of Zebulon's sons" should make old ocean vocal with the praises of Him that liveth for ever and ever! And that through the instrumentality of seamen, Gospel light and truth might gleam forth into every country, and into every clime—

"From Greenland's icy mountains,  
From India's coral strands,  
Where Afric's sunny fountains  
Roll down their golden sands,"

until, in the beautiful words of Bishop Heber, both landmen and seamen should unite, in full chorus,

"Waft, waft, ye winds, the story,  
And you, ye waters, roll,  
Till, like a sea of glory,  
It spreads from pole to pole."

**SEAMEN'S CAUSE.**—The annual meeting of the Port Society for the benefit of seamen, was held on the evening of the 14th inst. It was highly gratifying to see so numerous an assemblage of our citizens present on the occasion, and the interest manifested augured well for the poor, neglected seamen.

J. W. Breedlove, Esq., collector of the port was present, and being president of the society, took the chair. After the meeting had been opened, the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of seamen was read by Mr. Loomis. It was drawn up with much skill, and evinced a raciness and vigor throughout, which seldom characterises any composition upon a theme so hackneyed. One thing which was peculiarly striking, was the power of coloring with which were depicted the evils of intoxication brought upon the poor sailor by the facilities furnish-

ed by the numerous grog shops which infest our city. Sailors' boarding houses and sailors' wrongs received a share of attention, and a stirring appeal was made to the audience, in view of the usefulness of that class of men, and their claims upon this great commercial metropolis.

On motion of Judge Morgan it was resolved to publish the report, so as to allow the community the benefit of its interesting details. After passing sundry resolutions and listening to addresses from several gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.—*New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.*

#### ANECDOTE OF THE LATE WAR WITH ENGLAND.—

We find the following in the Standard, a paper printed at Portland, Me., under the signature of "The Gunner,"—

"It will be borne in mind that the first powder burnt in the late war with England was burnt on board the President frigate, Com. Rodgers.

At the commencement of the action on board the President frigate, a ball (an eighteen lb shot,) from the Belvidere came over the waist cloths of the President, and such was the force of the ball that it actually cut off, without throwing them down, the muzzles of several of the muskets (left there by the marines,) from 6 to 8 inches in length; killed one marine; took off the wrist of one midshipman, Mr. Montgomery; killed another, Mr. Buck, together with the quarter gunner, and finally lodged on the deck, and was taken below by the narrator of this, and shown to the 3d Lieutenant, Mr. Dallas, who took it in his hand and wrote on it with chalk: 'Cousin, I have received your present and will return it again;' clapt it in the gun himself, and fired the piece; and it is a remarkable fact, that it actually killed several of the officers and men on board the Belvidere, and finally lodged in the cabin of that vessel; and was afterwards hung up in the Belvidere's cabin as a globe during the war. A fact worth recording as it shows the coolness of American tars in battle is, that at the time the shot cut off the muskets, a sailor at the wheel of the President exclaimed, 'they are firing bright barrelled pistols at us'—in reference to the pieces of the muskets flying in every direction over the deck."

**LONDON, Jan. 2.**—A detachment of the royal artillery, under the command of Lieut. Young, embarked on board the Royal Sovereign, Lieut. Brady, agent, yesterday, at Woolwich, for St. Sebastian; 500 barrels of gun-powder, and other munitions of war were also put on board for the protection of that fortress. Orders have also been received for four companies of artillery to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada, via New York.

Two troops of horse artillery are ordered to Ireland, one of which will relieve the Rocket troop stationed there, which will proceed to Canada. In addition to the above troops, a brigade of guards, two regiments of cavalry, six regiments of the line, and two battalions of the rifle brigade, are under orders for the same destination.

These troops are to be augmented by two regiments of the line from the Mediterranean. Great activity among the military is observable in this garrison.

**LONDON, Tuesday evening, Jan. 2.**—It is understood that, in addition to the troops we yesterday mentioned as being destined for Canada, eight hundred of the Grenadier Guards, and the same number of the Coldstream, received orders yesterday morning to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the same place, it is supposed, in the course of the week.

A new military machine, the invention of Mr Steubel, is much talked of in France. It is a single cannon, placed on an ordinary gun carriage, having several mouths, which throw 172 balls in a minute, or

10,320 in an hour, carrying them to a distance of 2,500 feet. This gun, which requires six men to serve it, and may be drawn by four horses, is intended for besieging fortresses: but Stenbel has formed field pieces upon the same model, throwing 8,160 balls in an hour, and mounting guns throwing 6,000 balls in the same time.

### SELECTED POETRY.

*From the New York American.*

#### THE NAUTILUS.\*

The Nautilus ever loves to glide,  
Upon the crest of the radiant tide.  
When the sky is clear and the wave is bright,  
Look over the sea for a lovely sight!  
You may watch and watch for many a mile,  
And never see Nautilus all the while,  
Till, just as your patience is nearly lost,  
Lo! there is a barque in the sunlight tost!  
"Sail ho! and whither away so fast?"  
What a curious thing she has rigged for a mast!  
"Ahoy! ahoy! dont you hear our hail?"  
How the breeze is swelling her gossamer sail!  
The good ship Nautilus—yes, 'tis she!  
Sailing over the gold of the placid sea;  
And though she never will deign reply,  
I could tell her hull with the glance of an eye.  
Now, I wonder where Nautilus can be bound;  
Or does she always sail round and round,  
With the Fairy Queen, and her court on board,  
And mariner sprites, a glittering horde?  
Does she roam and roam till the evening light,  
And where does she go in the deep midnight?  
So crazy a vessel could hardly sail,  
Or weather the blow of "a fine stiff gale."  
Oh, the self-same hand, that holds the chain,  
Which the ocean binds to the rocky main;  
Which guards from wreck when the tempest raves,  
And the stout ship reels on the surging waves,  
Directs the course of thy little barque,  
And in the light or the shadow darts,  
And near the shore or far at sea,  
Makes safe a billowy path for thee!

P. B.

\* Those who have beheld that beautiful miniature or rather apparition, of a vessel, called the "Nautilus," will recognize the fidelity, if not the poetry, of these lines, which some, by the by, may consider more appropriate for a child's annual, than the columns of a discreet newspaper.

*From the Knickerbocker for February.*  
LINES ON A SHIP'S CREW.

WHO BORE THE NAMES OF ELEVEN EMINENT DIVINES.

In life's unsettled, sad career,  
What changes every day appear,  
To please or plague the eye!  
Men bearing names of pious priests,  
Here in this ship are swearing beasts,  
That heaven and hell defy.  
Here BONNER, bruised with many a knock,  
Has changed the surplice for a frock,  
While ERSKINE swabs the decks;  
And WATTS, a name that pleasure took  
In writing hymns, is here a cook—  
Sinners he does not vex.  
Here BURNET, TILLOTSON, and BLAIR,  
With HERVEY, how they curse and swear,  
While CUDWORTH mixes grog!  
PEARSON the crew to dinner hails,  
While graceless SHERLOCK trims the sails,  
And BUNYAN heaves the log!

*From Flackwood's Magazine.*  
THE MARINERS.

Raise we the yard and ply the oar,  
The breeze is calling us swift away;  
The waters are breaking in foam on the shore;  
Our boat no more can stay, can stay.  
When the blast flies fast in the clouds on high,  
And billows are roaring loud below,  
The boatman's song, in the stormy sky,  
Still dares the gale to blow, to blow.

The timber that frames his faithful boat,  
Was dandled in storms on the mountain peaks,  
And in storms, with a bounding keel, 'twill float,  
And laugh when the sea fiend shrieks, and shrieks.  
And then in the calm and glistening nights,  
We have tales of wonder, and joy and fear,  
And deeds of the powerful ocean sprites,  
With which our hearts we cheer, we cheer.  
For often the dauntless mariner knows  
That he must sink to the land beneath,  
Where the diamond on trees of coral grows,  
In the emerald halls of Death, of Death.  
Onward we sweep through smooth and storm,  
We are voyagers all in shine or gloom;  
And the dreamer who skulks by his chimney warm,  
Drifts in his sleep to doom, to doom.

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

#### SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Mr. NORVELL presented a petition praying appropriations for a harbor and light-house in Michigan. Referred.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the following communications and reports, which were laid on the table:

From the War Department, transmitting a report of commissioners, appointed to examine the claims for losses sustained by Seminole depredations, in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

Also, from the same, a report of the Chief Engineer, relative to the amount expended in the improvement of the navigation of the Missouri river.

Also, from the same, a report of the Chief Engineer, and District Attorney of New Jersey, relative to the claims of Henry Gale, and others, to Pea Patch Island, near Philadelphia.

Also, from the same, a report relative to a survey for the improvement of the Mississippi at Le Moine and Rock river rapid, with a map.

Also, from the Treasury Department, report of the Commissioners of the Navy: Severally ordered to be printed.

Petitions presented by Messrs. SWIFT, CALHOUN, RIVES, of Surgeons and Assistants of the Navy for the establishment of the office of Naval Surgeon General: referred.

By Mr. WALL, of citizens of Philadelphia, for the completion of the frigate Raritan: referred.

By Mr. WEBSTER, two memorials for the same: referred.

The following resolutions were offered, and severally agreed to:

On motion of Mr. NORVELL,  
Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals inquire into the expediency of constructing a McAdamized or rail road from Milwaukee through the Mineral Region to Wisconsin.

By Mr. WALL, calling on the Secretary of War for a report of the survey of Croy shoal, in Delaware bay, with a view to the construction of a breakwater and artificial harbor, if the report has been made; and if not, to state the reasons why.

On motion of Mr. LINN,  
Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for improvement of the navigation of the Missouri from its mouth to Fort Leavenworth.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

A report was presented from the War Department, showing the number and compensation of persons employed in the Indian Commissioner's Office.

Mr. BUCHANAN rose to make an explanation, by the unanimous consent of the Senate. He said that a few days ago, when the Military bill was before the Senate, he had stated, upon what he then deemed satisfactory information, that officers of the corps of Military Engineers, had often been employed as engineers in the service of railroad and canal companies. Since that time, he had learned that this remark ought to have been confined to the officers of the Topographical Corps of Engineers. Upon a complaint having been made to him, he had immediately instituted an inquiry on the subject; and the result was, that no officer belonging to the Military



tary Engineers proper had thus been employed. He made this explanation most cheerfully, as it always afforded him pleasure to repair any injustice which he might have inadvertently committed.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a report from the War Department, relative to the disbursements for pensions, and instructions relative thereto, from the Department.

Also, a report from the same, relative to the survey of certain shoals in Delaware bay.

Also, a report from the same, relative to the survey of the Charleston and Cincinnati rail road.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing an increase of the number of clerks in the Indian Commissioner's office.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a memorial of citizens of Pittsburgh, that examinations for the site of Naval Hospitals may be extended to that city—such having been neglected by the commissioners authorized at the last session. Referred.

On motion of Mr. LYON, a call was made on the Secretary of War for surveys and estimates of improvement at the mouths of the Milwaukee and other neighboring rivers.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution instituting an inquiry in committee as to placing the officers of the staff of the revolutionary army on the same footing with the officers of the line in relation to grants of land. Lies over one day.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

Mr. McKAY reported a bill for the relief of Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the Army.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs, in case they should find it necessary to the performance of their duties, to send for persons and papers, which was concurred in.

Mr. INGHAM reported a bill to amend the act of 1835, to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

The SPEAKER laid before the House two Executive Messages, one relating to Indian depredations, and the other to the case of Greeley, an American citizen, imprisoned in Canada.

On motion of Mr. EVANS, of Maine, the latter communication was postponed, and made the order of the day for the morning hour on Thursday.

The memorial of John Ross, and others, of the Cherokee delegation, remonstrating against the enforcement of the treaty of New Echota, for the removal of the Cherokees, as fraudulent and corrupt, was taken up.

The question being on the motion of Mr. HOPKINS, to reconsider the vote rejecting the motion to lay the whole subject on the table; it was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 121, nays 82.

The memorial was then laid on the table—yeas 122, nays 86.

Mr. NOYES presented a petition from merchants and ship masters, for a light-house on Porpoise island, at the mouth of Little river harbor, Maine. Referred.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

Mr. CURTIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives the report and survey made by Lieutenant Wilkes, of George's Bank or Shoal, and that the report, when communicated, be printed, and 5,000 extra copies of the chart be published, under the superintendence of Lieut. Wilkes. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. EVERETT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indians west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

Mr. McKAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A Bill to increase the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, &c.* That there shall be added to each of the four regiments of artillery one company, to be organized in the same manner as authorized by existing laws, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be added to every company of artillery nine privates, and to every company of infantry one sergeant and thirty-eight privates; and the force authorized by this act to

be added to the present military establishment shall be subject to the laws and regulations which now govern, or may hereafter govern, the military establishment of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he may deem the same expedient, to cause one or two of the regiments of infantry to be armed and equipped, and to serve as a regiment or regiments of riflemen.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the passage of this act, all enlistments in the Army of the United States shall be for five years; and that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall be as follows: to each sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, seventeen dollars; to each first sergeant of a company, sixteen dollars; to all other sergeants, thirteen dollars; to each corporal, nine dollars; to chief musician, seventeen dollars; to each artificer, eleven dollars; and to each musician and private soldier, seven dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the allowance of sugar and coffee to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, in lieu of the whiskey or spirit component part of the Army ration, now directed by regulation, shall be fixed at six pounds of coffee and twelve pounds of sugar to every one hundred rations, to be issued weekly, when it can be issued with convenience to the public service; and, when not issued, to be paid for in money.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That ten first and ten second lieutenants of the artillery be transferred to, and appointed in, the Ordnance Department; and that the number of second lieutenants of a company of artillery be reduced to one, and that this reduction be so made, in connexion with the transfer aforesaid, and the appointment of officers to the four additional companies authorized in the first section of this act, so that all the present second lieutenants shall be retained in the public service.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That officers of the Army shall not be separated from the regiments and corps for employment on civil works of internal improvement, or be allowed to engage in the service of incorporated companies; and no officer of the line of the Army shall hereafter be employed as acting paymaster, or disbursing agent for the Indian Department, if such extra employment require that he be separated from his regiment or company, or otherwise interfere with the performance of the military duties proper: *Provided,* That, when officers of the Army are now employed on civil works, or in the Indian Department, as contemplated in this section, they may be continued until the convenience of the service will admit of the withdrawal.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the 11th section of the act of the 16th March, 1802, and so much of the 5th section of the act of the 12th April, 1808, as fix the height of enlisted men at five feet six inches be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

The SPEAKER laid before the House letters from the Secretary of War, with sundry documents relating to orders and instructions given to military commanders in Florida to raise troops, to call out the militia, and to accept volunteers to suppress Indian hostilities, &c.

Also, a report of the Chief Engineer, in reference to the erection of fences or guard posts, where they may be necessary, on the Cumberland road.

Also, a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by a statement of all persons employed in the Indian branch of the public service.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

The CHAIR communicated to the House a report from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the survey and chart of George's channel, or shoals, as made by Lieut. Wilkes; which was laid on the table, having been previously ordered to be printed.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, accompanied by 255 printed copies of the official Army Register for 1833.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a statement of contracts entered into by the Navy Commissioners during the year 1837, as also such as were entered into in the year 1836, and not heretofore reported.

Mr. PARMENTER presented the memorial of the Major Commandant of the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., in relation to the purchase of land for the use of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY ;  
THURSDAY, ..... FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

## OFFICIAL.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,  
Camp on Jupiter river, Jan. 26, 1833.

SIR: This division of the army, which I have accompanied, took up the line of march from Fort Lloyd, at the head of the St. John, on the 20th inst., and arrived at the Indian crossing place on the Locha Hatchee on the 24th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. The enemy was found there in an almost impregnable position, attacked and dispersed, and the army encamped on the battle ground.

The Indian force has been variously estimated at from one to three hundred warriors. I am of opinion that not more than one hundred were engaged; but the strength of their position was such that they ought to have held it much longer than they did. The regular troops, both officers and soldiers, behaved, as they always do, in the best manner. Some confusion occurred among the Tennessee volunteers, in consequence of which they suffered severely, but order was readily restored. Many of them behaved with the greatest bravery, and all of them as well as raw troops usually behave in their first encounter with an enemy. The North Alabama volunteers were on the right and ready for action; but the enemy being before the left and centre, they were not engaged.

Yesterday was occupied in throwing a bridge across the Locha Hatchee, passing the army over, and marching to this place, distant four miles, where I shall be compelled to await supplies from Fort Pierce.

Late last night I ascertained, by the scouts sent out in the morning, that the enemy had retreated south. Pursuit will be renewed so soon as I shall obtain four or five days subsistence.

My wound, though severe, shall not prevent me from moving with the army.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obed't servant,

TH. S. JESUP,

Maj. Gen. Com'g.

Brig. General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington City.

Return of the killed and wounded.

Major Gen. Jesup, severe flesh wound in the face.

|                        | Killed. | Wounded. |
|------------------------|---------|----------|
| 3d regiment artillery, | 2       | 6        |
| 2d regiment dragoons,  | 0       | 1        |
| Tennessee volunteers,  | 5       | 23*      |
| Total,                 | 7       | 30       |

\* 8 dangerously (2 since dead) and 15 slightly.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army to a gentleman in Washington, dated

FORT ANNE, INDIAN RIVER, Feb. 1, 1838.

"Jesup's army met with a hundred Indians, near the place of Powell's fight; they had fortified themselves in a hammock, and gave us a warm reception. Seven were killed, and twenty-nine wounded on our side. The General has a severe wound in the face.

There is no information of the loss on the part of the Indians; there was, probably, little or none. The loss on our side fell principally on the Tennessee volunteers.

"It was told by the express from the army, that ten or twelve Indians were found dead, wrapped up in hides, on the trail to Fort Defiance, (the Indians' defence,) supposed to have fallen in Powell's engagement."

Extract of a letter from another officer to a gentleman in Washington, dated

BLACK CREEK, FLO., Feb. 1, 1838.

"Letters have this moment reached me from the Head Quarters of the Army. It appears that a negro has been captured, who reports that Sam Jones and Alligator have had a quarrel, and that the former with a part of his band, had separated from the other; and also reports that Alligator was determined to give Gen Jesup a death fight. The cause of the separation is owing to Alligator's having charged Sam Jones with cowardly behavior in the fight which he had with Col. Taylor.

"From an officer who reached here, this morning, from Head Quarters, I learn that Gen. Jesup is in fine spirits, and that he firmly believes that he can close the war in three or four weeks. I again repeat that he only wants a favorable opportunity to do it.

The observance of the following extract from "Order, No. 76, of 1832," being deemed very important, we have been requested to republish it, with a view of bringing it to the notice of officers who have never seen it, while it may serve to remind such as have, of its existence.

## EXTRACT.

"III. It is made the special duty of the senior officer, on duty, at any intermediate post or place, to collect, and communicate, for the information of the General-in-Chief, such intelligence as may be in his power, respecting the movement and operations of any part of the Army, whenever engaged in active service. It is also expected and required of any officer so situated, to communicate as often as occasion may arise, any other intelligence of a military character, or which may refer to Indian affairs, and which would be useful or interesting to be known at General Head Quarters.

These Special Reports will be made by officers of the Staff, as well as of the line of the army, and are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General for the information of the General-in-Chief, who, on all proper occasions, expects to receive from the military officers herein referred to, the earliest military intelligence, and the most direct information which can be transmitted to the seat of Government. These direct reports from the officers of the staff to General Head Quarters of the Army are not to supersede the regular chain of their habitual correspondence, embracing military intelligence, with the chiefs of their respective Staff Departments, and commanding officers."

Dr. WEEDON, the attending physician at Fort Moultrie, and Dr. STROBEL, who was called in as consulting physician, have published in the Charleston papers statements expressing their belief that if they had been permitted to pursue the treatment they proposed, the life of OSEOLA might have been saved; but he pertinaciously refused, and relied upon an Indian doctor, one of his fellow prisoners. His disease was the quinsy.



The Savannah Georgian notices a marine curiosity, which has been left at the reading room attached to that establishment, in the shape of four silver dollars, locked together in a close embrace, and covered with little shells and stones; some of the shells are said to be beautiful. The manner in which this curiosity was formed and discovered is thus accounted for:

A Spanish ship was lost on the Borlings, coast of Portugal, about 55 years ago; bound from a port in Peru to a port in Spain. When wrecked, she had fifteen millions of specie (so says our informant) on board. Two English captains, Capt. H. Abbinette, and brother, last year obtained permission from the owner in Lisbon, to fish for the money, and with india-rubber dresses dived into 6 fathom water, and obtained some days £1,500—\$8,000,000 had been previously fished up.

The Captain of the —, to whom this curiosity was presented, while at St. Ubes, by these *fishers of dollars*, saw some doubloons, which they succeeded in getting up a few days previously to his leaving that port, just as bright as when they came out of the mint.

These money fishers are the same who blew up the Royal William at Spithead.

The Cincinnati Whig of the 30th ult., contains an extract from the address delivered before the St. Peter's Benevolent Society of Cincinnati, at its fifth anniversary, on the 1st Jan., 1838, by Lieut. RAPHAEL SEMMES, of the U. S. Navy.

The U. S. brig Porpoise, Lt. Com'dt WILKES, was at Savannah bar on the 7th inst., and had nearly completed the survey in that vicinity. We learn that Lt. Com'dt WILKES has been ordered to make surveys also at Darien, Geo., Wilmington, Beaufort, N. C., &c.

#### ITEMS.

A detachment of 137 U. S. troops left New York last week, for the companies of the 3d infantry, stationed at Fort Towson, via New Orleans. Officers, Lieut. W. C. DeHart, 2d art'y, Lieut. G. W. Patten, 2d infantry, and Lieut. J. H. King, 1st Infantry.

Capt. E Stoddard, of the sloop William, of South port, arrived at New York from North Carolina, returns his sincere thanks to Lieut. Blyden Hedge, of the U. S. revenue cutter Rush, for his kind assistance in getting his vessel off the West Bank, where she had been driven by the ice on the 7th inst.

The schr. Emeline, Martin, from St. Augustine, with Government stores, went ashore on Indian river bar 20th ult.—vessel and cargo totally lost.

#### LETTERS ADVERTISED.

NORFOLK, Feb. 1, 1838.

NAVY—Captains Charles Stewart 5, Thos. T. Webb 2, Wm. Ramsay; Lieuts. Charles H. Duryee, J. Ma-gruder, Murray Mason, Thomp D. Shaw 4, Arthur Lewis 3, Gurdon C. Ashton, A. S. Baldwin, R. B. Cunningham; Purser S. P. Todd 4; Drs. John S. Messersmith 3, Robert Woodworth, J. R. Chandler, E. W. Hopkins 2, David Harlan 2; Midshipmen N. Barnes, Jr. 4, C. St. Geo. Noland 2, E. Donaldson, A. McLane, H. Eaton, Richard Bache, W. B. Beverly, R. B. Pegram, Wm. Waters.

#### PASSENGERS.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6, per brig Almena from New Orleans, Lieut. P. C. Gaillard, of the army.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, per brig Timoleen, from New Orleans, G. W. Harrison, of the navy.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### NAVAL TACTICS.

In examining, with attention, the naval battles fought between the fleets of England and their adversaries, during the past century,\* there will be found much to interest the naval reader. A fund of useful knowledge may be acquired, which a war would probably call into requisition. There can be no doubt that those who give most attention to the subject *now*, and examine the various manœuvres practised, with their corresponding effects, will derive great advantage, by adding to their own stock of knowledge the experience of the many able officers who figured on the ocean during that belligerent period; and as there will ever be a close resemblance in the prominent features of all naval actions, there is scarcely a case which can occur, that will not bear a close analogy to some of those which have already occurred. It is, therefore, evident, that he who has the various evolutions by which those numerous battles were distinguished most forcibly impressed on his mind, will, under every circumstance, be more ready with an able expedient, either to foil or attack, than he who depends entirely on the fertility of his own unassisted genius for resources.

My present object is to direct attention to a celebrated affair, which took place at the island of St. Christopher, on the 25th and 26th days of February, 1782, between a British squadron, composed of 22 sail of the line, commanded by Sir Samuel Hood, and a French squadron, consisting of 29 sail of the line, under the Count De Grasse. I select this affair, particularly, as a most striking illustration of the absolute necessity of a thorough acquaintance with *practical seamanship* in an officer to fit him for command; and on the other hand, of the extreme contempt with which British seamen treated their less skilful enemy, in situations where nothing but practical seamanship could avail.

From an official narrative of the affair, it appears the French fleet was anchored at St. Christopher's, (then in possession of the French.) Learning that the British were coming down from the windward to *attack them*, and endeavor to recover the island, Count de Grasse, "*feeling the situation* [at anchor] *disadvantageous*," got under weigh, preferring an action under sail.

Sir Samuel Hood says: "When I saw them, [the French,] I made every *appearance of an attack*, which threw Count de Grasse a little from the shore; and as I thought I had a fair prospect of *gaining the anchorage*, [where he designed attacking the French, had he found them at anchor,] I pushed for it, and succeeded, by having my *rear*, and part of my *centre engaged*." He goes on, and says: "I anchored his majesty's squadron in a close line ahead. Next morning I was attacked from van to rear by the whole force of the enemy (29 sail) for *two hours, without any visible impression made on my line*. The French ships then wore and stood off; in the afternoon began a second attack on my *centre and rear, with no better success than before*; since which the Count de Grasse has kept a safe distance."

This affair is styled by one British naval writer,

\* They may be had in a volume edited by Vice Admiral Sir Charles Ekins, with criticisms by himself and other British naval officers. The volume commences with 1690, and ends with the battle of Navarino.

"skilful and gallant;" and by another, a "brilliant manœuvre." I confess I cannot accord it so full a measure of praise. It was "gallant," I admit, and "skilful," so far as related to the seamanlike manner of anchoring. Its successful result, however, was not owing so much to the skill of Sir Samuel, as it was to the total want of it in the Count. Had the French been practical seamen, it would have failed; had the van succeeded, from the distance of the French van, their centre and rear, which were engaged under way, would not have been permitted to have joined them. But, admit they (the British) were vigorously attacked, and did succeed, in defiance of every effort of the enemy, and anchored; and that the French lost, of course, all the advantage to be derived from the situation in which ships must be, in shortening sail, and anchoring, particularly with cables on the lower deck interfering more or less with their principal battery;\* there was nothing to prevent the French next day from coming down from the windward, as Sir Samuel Hood had designed to do on them, and making successive attacks on their van with fresh ships, or anchoring by the stern, bringing an overwhelming force against their van, leaving a sufficient number under way to keep in check the part of the British line disengaged.

But *seamanship* is required in an eminent degree, on such occasions, to justify a reasonable prospect of success. To shorten sail, and anchor with precision, in line, under ordinary circumstances, calls for no little skill; but alongside, and under the fire of an enemy, where a *faux pas* might be fatal, much more, besides a perfect discipline. The British practised the manœuvre successfully at Aboukir, some of their ships' crews "laying aloft," and furling sails, as in a friendly port. The attack on the British centre and rear, previously to their anchoring, (as well as the others,) must have been miserably feeble. With a force so superior, it was in their power either to have cut them off and driven them to the leeward, or at any rate, to have anchored with them advantageously; but they were near the shore, and having no confidence in themselves, (as is ever the case with the deficient,) were compelled to forego the great advantage offered by Sir Samuel Hood. Neither can I admit the manœuvre was "brilliant;" it was injudicious, inasmuch as he (Sir Samuel Hood,) exposed his force to inevitable destruction, had his opponent possessed one particle of skill; it was injudicious, as he relied for success solely on the presumed ignorance of his adversary. He succeeded, it is true, but it should never be considered an example for others. It is unwise and unsafe to trust for success in an enterprise to any thing but a well grounded confidence in our own skill, courage, and discipline. Those who underrate an enemy are liable to meet sometimes with grievous disappointments. Sir Samuel Hood deserves but little praise; Count de Grasse much pity.

From this affair we may deduce another and a most striking proof of the necessity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the *practical* part of the profession, as well as an intimate acquaintance with the tactical, which, so far from being incompatible, (as the ignorant imagine,) are frequently happily blended, as they must always be, to form a competent sea officer. Had that same force met, where there was sea room, in all probability the superior tactical skill of de Grasse would have enabled him to have obtained advantage in position, which, added to his superiority in ships, guns, and men, might have led to a very different result. As it did happen, the operations required seamanship and discipline,

\* The chain cables now in use not requiring to be ranged, would not interfere with the battery; our ships riding by bits on the middle deck, have the principal battery always clear.

pline, in both of which the French were deficient. They therefore bungled, failed, and were disgraced. The Count was afraid of the shore, and his want of practical skill; not of the British fleet. The unskilful dread rocks and squalls more than any other enemies; and to such they are really formidable. They may exclaim, as Macbeth did at the sight of Banquo's ghost,

"Take any shap—but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble."

Nothing but professional knowledge can give confidence, and confidence coolness, which allows a free exercise of the judgment in time of need. The fashion may be obtaining with some (particularly those who have no taste for the profession,) to deride and turn up the lip scornfully at the idea of an officer being a seaman. No one can be a good and efficient officer unless he is. Such seamen may do well enough on shore, but at sea they will be placed in the humiliating, the most humiliating, of all positions—that of one who is compelled to depend on the skill of an inferior to direct him in the discharge of his duty. Besides, this state of miserable dependence destroys every thing like discipline; the ignorant superior must bend more or less to conciliate his better informed inferior. This, of course, begets contempt, which is pregnant with evil. I have heard it said, Mr. — was a very good officer, but no sailor. I can understand how a man can be a good military officer without being a sailor; but not unless he is a soldier. A gentleman of either branch of the service *must understand his profession*, to make a *good officer*. Those who hold the contrary doctrine, prefer displaying their seamanship on shore, by dogmatizing and criticizing, to admiring landmen, the conduct of others, their superiors in all that relates to the profession. It requires seamanship to "handle" a single ship well; and a combination of skill to manage a squadron. But little observation on board a ship is necessary to discover the officers of the watch in whom the crew place confidence, and those in whom they do not. It may be known by the cheerful "aye, aye, sir," responded to an order from one, and the almost surly response to another. Sailors will not respect an officer, unless he is a sailor himself; and it is fair to suppose it extends upwards by gradation. He may relax discipline, to gain popularity; they will only despise him the more. It is natural; an inferior has a right to expect a competent professional knowledge in those placed over him, and where it does not exist, discipline will languish, and, consequently, efficiency, happiness, and comfort be destroyed. Every thing, therefore, that tends to promote and advance professional knowledge, should be carefully cultivated and cherished. The disgraceful affair at St. Christopher's proceeded from a want of seamanship, and its attendant discipline; and not from any want of courage in the French. C.

#### NAVAL ARCHITECTURE—No. 2.

It has been unfortunate for the interests of our service, that success has generated neglect. Once unrivalled in the construction of our ships [for all the purposes of war, we have now become exceedingly indifferent upon the subject, because flattered into the belief that we could never fail. It is time this illusion should be dispelled, and our attention concentrated upon the mortifying fact, that for model and effective force, we are not superior to France, and scarcely in advance of England.

If it is asked, why we are excelled by France, and equalled by Great Britain, in the construction of their ships? the reply is, that in both countries, the subject has been scientifically investigated in all its ramifications, by the most able and talented men.

France, to obtain all superiority, wisely enlisted on her side the genius and science of her geometers. By prizes, by public rewards, by honorable distinctions,



by every thing that could excite emulation and scientific enterprise, she invited her geometricians to consider all the great problems connected with shipbuilding; and to transfuse into the practical operations of her dock yards, all that the most enlightened theories could teach. Could such a mind as D'Alembert's direct its attention to the subject, without imparting to it all the advantages resulting from his contemplations? It is impossible; for a mind, accustomed to the higher orders of human thought, to descend to the lower walks of human contemplation, must impart to the latter, some degree of improvement.

And what has been done in England to bring this noble art to its present state of perfection? Let us turn to the Philosophical transactions, and there study the masterly productions of Atwood, and the admirable papers of Mr. Harvey in the Annals of Philosophy. Can the labors of such men fail to be productive of the greatest practical benefit? Surely not—and public attention has been seriously drawn to the importance of their writings, which have led to the most gratifying results.

But we may be told that *science* is unnecessary to a shipbuilder, and that the study of mechanics, hydrostatics, and fluxions, is but misspent time. Such an objection is scarcely worth reluting. To suppose for a moment, that in a fabric so massy and stupendous as a ship, destined for all the terrible purposes of war, and which in its progress has to cross wide and immeasurable seas, agitated at times by the unbridled fury of the wind, that no *science* is necessary in her construction, is to imagine an anomaly of the most monstrous kind. Science is the basis of every well ordered machine. It was the groundwork of all that Watt, Smeaton, Wren, or Baldwin ever achieved; and can science be dispensed with in the formation of a ship? So far from admitting it, we unhesitatingly aver that it has been too much neglected in our dock-yards, and we have, almost to this hour, been content to follow, in the blind and uncertain steps of our forefathers.

If, from what has been said, it shall appear demonstrable, that better ships than ours are to be found in the Navies of France and England, then it may be safely asserted that the time has come for us to be "up and doing." There is no use in disguising the matter for a moment; for, however unpleasant the fact may be to our vanity, it is nevertheless too true, that in the navy of the United States, there is not a frigate that can compare with the French ship *Hermione*. An old and experienced officer of our service, not long since, went on board of her at Havana. He examined her with a critical eye from stem to stern, and returned on board his own vessel. What was the full extent of the impressions made upon his mind, we do not undertake to say; but on being asked his opinion of the ship, he replied, "*we have no such ships in our service*." In addition to her regular main deck battery of 32 pounders, she carries upon the same deck, just abaft the mainmast, *two ninety-pounders*, the effect of a few discharges from which we need not stop to enquire.

Are we too proud to learn, or too blind to see, that in the race of pre-eminence in naval architecture, we can hardly claim to be second best? Confidence has become the parent of indifference, and unless we arouse ourselves to a conviction of the startling truth, we may yet be made to feel, that the Constitution is not invincible. Let us remember Dacres in the *Guerriere*, and ponder well upon the lesson which calm reflection teaches.

Having thus briefly alluded to the disease, we may now very properly pass on to the suggestion of the remedy; and with regard to our '*methodus medendi*,' we can only say that it is based upon the calm and well proved lessons of experience. The first and most important step in the road to reformation is, the formation of a society for the particular cultivation of Naval Architecture. There are so many advantages to be derived from the co-operation of numbers in

the prosecution of scientific pursuits—advantages first pointed out by the prophetic mind of Lord Bacon, and which the experience of the last two centuries has so abundantly confirmed—that it seems wonderful no attempt has been made to organize a society on a great and permanent scale for the improvement of shipbuilding. There is no subject which requires more essentially the aid and co-operation of numbers than Naval Architecture, involving as it does so extensive a field for enquiry, and so beset, as all its elements are, with difficulties of a peculiar and intricate kind. What therefore seems to be wanting, is a sort of focus, or common point of union, to rally the disjointed and insulated speculations now afloat respecting it, and to concentrate the efforts of those who feel interested in its advancement. This might be most readily and effectually done, by instituting a society, the object of which should be, to encourage theoretical and experimental enquiries, connected with Naval Architecture, and to publish from time to time in its transactions, such papers of approved merit, as might be laid before it at its meetings.

M. N. K.

[To be continued.]

#### SURGEON GENERAL FOR THE NAVY.

For many years past the offices of Surgeon General, and Medical Purveyor, have existed in the Medical Department of the army. Why is it that no such offices have ever been established in the navy? If it is essential in the one case, is it not in the other? The Medical Department of the navy has no head, except the Secretary of the Navy, who is not expected to possess any medical knowledge; and it therefore labors under the same disadvantage as all other departments which have no proper head. In the British navy, upon which the navy of the United States is modeled, the Chief Physician acts as Surgeon General. The duties of the Surgeon General should be, to have the general superintendence of the Medical Department of the navy; to receive the reports, and examine the receipts and expenditures of all medical officers; to examine into the cases of invalid pensioners, disabled officers and seamen; and, together with the Secretary of the Navy, or Commissioner of Pensions, to decide upon their pensions; and to perform other duties in relation to the superintendence of hospitals, with many other things, not necessary to enumerate here. An assistant surgeon should be attached to his office, to fulfil the duties of clerk, which cannot be well executed by any other than a medical man. The decided inferiority of the medicines and hospital stores, procured for the navy, and the waste which must and will take place under the present management, are sufficient reasons for the establishment of the office of Medical Purveyor. He should reside at some large city, as New York, (which, being the most central and commercial place, would be preferable,) and should, personally, purchase all medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores, with all other articles furnished for the hospitals. All surgical instruments should be sent to him, on the return of a vessel to the United States, for repair; and not, as at present the case, deposited in a store, where they are allowed to rust, so as to become forever useless; and all requisitions should be furnished by him. Under such a system, it is probable that the navy could be supplied with as good medicines as the army, and at as moderate a rate. It having been found that, by such management, the expenses of the army have been very materially diminished. The appropriations for medicines and surgical instruments, for the navy, last year, amounted to \$39,000, besides \$4,000 for the marine corps, and a certain sum for the Exploring Expedition. The Navy Commissioners this year require \$75,000 for the navy, and \$4,000 for the marine corps, to supply 8,562 persons in the navy. Thus, according to this estimate, it will cost

the United States, for the year 1833, over eight dollars to supply each man in the navy with medicines! While in the army, according to the report of the late Surgeon General, Lovell, in 1833, the amount expended for each man in the army, has been, since 1819, \$2.49 cts. yearly.

The pay of the Surgeon General is established by the late pay bill; that of the Medical Purveyor should be the same as that of a surgeon, of his date, stationed at a hospital.

#### THE CLIMATE OF SOUTH FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 4, 1838.

MR. EDITOR: Having observed an article relative to the climate of South Florida, in a late number of the Army and Navy Chronicle, I take the liberty of sending a short extract from my journal.

#### MEDICUS.

During a residence on the coast of South Florida, in the months of October and November, 1836, observing that the variations of temperature were neither sudden nor great, I was induced to examine the Meteorological Register, kept at the Custom house at Indian Key. This Key, lying about twenty-five miles to the south east of Cape Sable, is situated within the Florida reef, between it and the mainland. It is almost entirely of coral formation, and was formerly covered with mangrove bushes; but is now completely cleared, and contains about a dozen houses and gardens. The register which we examined was formerly kept by Dr. Waterhouse, but, for the last few years, has been more regularly kept by Charles Howe, the Inspector of the Customs at that place. During the year 1836, the greatest degree of cold, noticed at sunrise, was on the 9th of February, when the thermometer fell as low as 40° of Fahrenheit; and even this was 7° lower than the thermometer ever fell in the year 1835, and 18° lower than in the year 1834. The greatest degree of heat, as marked by the thermometer, placed in the shade in the porch of a house, was 90°, and rarely exceeds 86°.

We may also remark that these changes were not sudden and abrupt, as is often the case in East and West Florida, and Louisiana, but were remarkably gradual. The prevailing winds are southerly and easterly, which are always warm and pleasant. The north wind, which, however, rarely blows, (having blown only 23 days in the year 1835,) is cold and disagreeable. The rain averages from 35 to 40 inches in a year. During the year 1835, there were 245 days of fine, 64 of cloudy, and 56 of rainy weather. As seen by the above statement, the cold is never sufficiently severe for frost, as the lowest point to which the thermometer fell, during the years 1834, '35, and '36, was 8° above the freezing point.

The country in the south of Florida has been found to be very healthy, wherever any settlements have been made on the main land, as on New river, Rio Raton, and Cape Florida. The mildness of the climate renders it probable that most tropical products might be cultivated with success. Bananas plantains and limes flourish remarkably well.

During the time that Florida was under the dominion of England, the cultivation of coffee was attempted, on a plantation on the east coast, near Jupiter inlet, and succeeded so well, that, had the country remained under the dominion of England, it would probably have become an article of export; but the country reverting to Spain, the cultivation was prohibited, as interfering with the monopoly of the Spanish West India islands.

The sugar cane grows luxuriantly, and is said to be more productive than that of any other parts of the United States.

Among the principal native products may be mentioned the native arrow root, (the *Zamia integrifolia*

of Botanists,) which grows wild in the pine barrens. This plant is a great source of subsistence to the Indians, and has been prepared and sold in our northern markets, as the Bermuda arrow root, which has also been successfully cultivated in South Florida.

That it may not be thought I have given too favorable a notice of that country, I will not omit to mention that some of the largest alligators can here be seen luxuriating in the warm rays of the sun, and that it is the favored abode of mosquitoes and sand-flies.

The resources and natural history of Florida have been diligently investigated by the late Dr. Leitner, and it was his intention to have published his researches at some future day; but his recent untimely death, at the battle near Jupiter inlet, leads us to fear that the fruit of his researches will be lost. Dr. Leitner, in his enthusiastic devotion to the study of natural history, made several excursions to the west coast, between Cape Sable and Charlotte Harbor, then, as now, an almost wholly unknown part of the country. Accompanied by an Indian guide, in the years 1831 and 1832, he explored a great part of that coast, and made large collections of objects of natural history, particularly of botany, which was his favorite pursuit.

#### QUARTERMASTERS.

Great evil to the service has resulted from the employment of young and inexperienced officers in the Quartermaster's Department. None but those who have active business habits should be entrusted with these duties, which are closely allied to the trade of a merchant; indeed the accounts of a Quartermaster will vie in complexity with those of any wholesale or retail dealer.

Many young officers, fresh from the Military Academy, become disgusted with the service from having the above duties imposed upon them, for which they receive no compensation.

An officer is frequently ordered from one post to another, and twelve months after he receives from Washington a settlement of his accounts with an appalling statement of differences. If any errors or informalities have been committed, it is now difficult or impossible to make the necessary correction; but for this, little allowance is made. The Auditors, seated in their arm-chairs, hold him accountable to the uttermost farthing, and last pound of nails. A surplus in favor of the Government avails nothing; but a deficiency must be paid for. Quartermasters, like paymasters, should be distinct from the line of the army; any connection serves to injure the latter. They should be selected with great scrutiny, as far as regards qualifications; and after having been appointed, the necessary confidence should be reposed in them.

The system of accounts should be simplified, and the Quartermaster General should be a man of enlarged and liberal mind. The mismanagement of this Department has been a fruitful source of failure in the Seminole war; and will ever be, under the present helter-skelter system of employing young men against their consent.

#### THE ARMY.

From recent information, the officers of the army have now some hopes of receiving tardy justice at the hands of Congress. There could indeed be no time more appropriate than the present for an increase and improvement of that arm of service. The country has suffered, and been disgraced long enough by the inefficiency of militia and volunteers, and the great expense attending that description of troops.

During the late severe and well contested action of Colonel TAYLOR with the Seminoles, it is reported on good authority, that the Missouri volunteers basely and ingloriously fled from the field, leaving their



colonel (Gentry) to perish in the conflict. The friendly Indians followed the example of the volunteers, and were of little service during the action. Not so with the Regulars; They manfully stood their ground, though deserted, and beat the enemy; suffering a great loss in officers and men.

If the army is increased, it is hoped that some regard will be paid to the merits of officers who have performed their duty faithfully and gallantly, while many of their comrades have shirked from the post of honor.

The new appointments should be made with a full consideration of the merits of individuals, and without partiality, favor, or affection. P.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### FROM THE MICHIGAN FRONTIER.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 29th ult., has the following intelligence. The opportune arrival of U. S. troops at that city, thanks to the energy of Major General SCOTT, will, it is believed, put an end to any further attempts to violate the national neutrality on the American side of the line.

**ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS, AT DETROIT.**—About twelve o'clock this day our citizens were greeted with an unusual occurrence in the month of January. A large steamboat hove in sight, which gave rise to a thousand conjectures as to her object, destination, &c. &c. On arriving at the wharf, she proved to be the Robert Fulton, from Buffalo, in employment of the General Government, and containing three companies of U. S. troops, under command of Col. Worth. We have had the pleasure of an interview with several of the officers, and we have gathered the following details, which, in the present state of excitement in this city, will, we doubt not, be acceptable to our readers.

The military portion of this expedition is under the command of Gen. Brady, of this city, who has already ordered one company to Dearbornville, to relieve the Brady Guards, and another company to Fort Gratiot.

Mr. Leonard, U. S. District Attorney, of Buffalo, and Mr. Brown, U. S. Marshal of the same place, accompanied the expedition on board the Fulton.

The New England and Barcelona, under Captain Homans, are in readiness on the lake, prepared to prevent, on the part of the United States, any breach of neutrality.

The Fulton had a tolerably fair passage over the lake, and we are informed, by Capt. Homans, that there is but little ice to intercept navigation. Capt. Homans will return this evening.

The appearance of the Fulton off Malden produced considerable excitement among the troops, and as she passed Bois Blanc, was hailed, but, of course, suffered to pass.

The Cleveland Herald of the 2d instant says:

A considerable number of Gen. Van Rensselaer's patriot army passed through this city to the west, yesterday and to-day. They travelled on foot, in squads of 15 to 20, generally without arms, and were not communicative as to destination or future operations. Report counts about 500, a large majority Canadians, many of them from the Lower Province.

From the Buffalo Daily Advertiser, Feb. 5.

We understand that Gen. SCOTT has received, by express from Gov. MASON and Gen. BRADY, at Detroit, official despatches, dated the 2d inst., stating in general terms that the tranquillity of that frontier has been entirely restored, and that there is no necessity for calling out a militia force, it being thought three companies of regulars sent out by the Robert Fulton, from this place, and which arrived on the 27th ult., will be amply sufficient to secure that tranquillity for the future. And, indeed, that impression

was so strong, that a company of Detroit Volunteers, temporarily on duty, were immediately discharged.

We farther learn, that Col. Worth, Lieut. Talcott, and two or three citizens of Buffalo, all of whom went up in the Robert F. Fulton, left Detroit on the morning of the 2d, and may be expected in this place in the course of the day, by the way of Canada.

At Malden and in its vicinity the government has an armed force of 1,500 men.

The Buffalo Star publishes the following instructions from the War Department to General SCOTT:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,  
January 11, 1838.

SIR—In my letter to you of the 5th instant, it is stated, that the President possesses 'no legal authority to employ the military force to restrain persons within our jurisdiction, and who ought to be under our control, from violating the laws by making incursions into the territory of neighboring and friendly nations with hostile intent,' and therefore I forbore to give you any instructions in relation to such acts. It has since occurred to me, that this assertion may be taken too broadly, and may prevent your executing the laws, made and provided to prevent expeditions being fitted out in our territory against nations with whom the United States are at peace. I call your attention, therefore, to the 8th section of the law passed 20th April, 1818, in addition to the Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, where authority is given to the President to use the military force, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any military expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States, against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or state or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace. Whenever, therefore, the assembling of persons within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States shall come within the meaning and intent of this law, and may be construed into the beginning or setting forth a military expedition or enterprise against the territories of a friendly power, you are fully authorized to prevent such expedition from being carried on, and to use the military force entrusted to you for that purpose.

Letters and papers have been received this day from Saint Albans, expressing apprehensions, that from the high state of excitement existing on the Canada side of the line, and from the establishment of martial law there, apprehensions are entertained of violence being committed upon the lives and property of our citizens. You will, in consequence, despatch a discreet officer to St. Albans without delay, and if, in your opinion, it should be necessary to call out any part of the military force of Vermont for the protection of that frontier, you will use the authority vested in you and apply to the Governor of Vermont for the number and description of force you may deem necessary.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—The steamboat New England, under the command of Capt. CHAMPLIN, of the U. S. N. arrived at one o'clock from Grand river, O. Major YOUNG, Capt. JOHNSTON and Brock McVICKAR, Surg. of the U. S. A. returned in her with the regulars. One company of infantry was left at Dunkirk and one at Erie. On entering the harbor, the New England fired a salute, which was promptly returned by the United States Cutter. We are indebted for the following information to the politeness of E. S. JESUP, Esq., who was on board: The New England left here on last Monday, and proceeded to Dunkirk; from this port she reached Erie, but was unable to make the dock in consequence of the ice. She returned to Dunkirk, and proceeded the same day to Conneaut, where, they were informed, the R. Fulton had left the day previous for Cleveland. The New England then proceeded to Cleveland, remained but a short time, and left with the intention

of going to Detroit; but on making Cunningham's island, it was discovered from the mast head that nothing but ice was to be seen in the direction of Detroit, when she returned to Grand river. On arriving at Fairport, news was received that from three to four hundred patriots had left Painesville in squads of from a dozen to twenty, for Cleveland. The officers belonging to the Patriot army were at Painesville on Saturday evening last.

The New England left Grand river last evening, and was out last night, in one of the most violent storms we have experienced for some months; her sides were literally covered with ice, and her upper decks with snow. This we believe is the only instance we have on record of the lake ever being navigated at so late a period of the season, and attaches great credit to Capt. Champlin for his untiring perseverance in returning; and to Capt. BURNETT, an old navigator of the lakes, who officiated as sailing master, as indeed it does to all who were on board.

We have rarely seen curiosity so much on the *quiver* as was manifested on the part of our citizens when she made the harbor; hundreds were running in every direction to learn the news, and as a wag observed "utterly regardless of their dinners."

The Robert Fulton has arrived at Detroit, and will doubtless be obliged to winter there. The mouth of the Detroit river, by this time, is closed for the season.—*Journal*.

#### CANADA FRONTIER.

Matters now look as if there would be a speedy termination to the outrages perpetrated by Americans on the subjects of a neighboring neutral state. General Scott has acted with the promptness and decision which characterize all the actions of that eminent officer. The following is an extract from a letter addressed by him to a gentleman in this city, dated Buffalo, 25th Jan., and received yesterday.

"All is peace and tranquillity about me. The unlawful expedition is dispersed and not likely again to concentrate, and if concentrated to find the means of embarkation. I have looked also most jealously to our national sovereignty and honor against the excitement on the opposite side of the river."—*N. Y. Gazette*.

Intelligence received from the frontier of Canada induces us to hope that tranquillity has been restored to that portion of our country, and we are gratified to be able to state that the opinion we expressed of the character of General SCOTT, has been fully borne out by the conduct of that officer in the discharge of his delicate and important duties. The manner in which he has maintained the honor of the country, and repressed the spirit of lawless adventure, which was calculated to compromise the character of the Government, has been highly satisfactory to the Department of War.—*Globe*.

The subjoined extracts from a letter received at the War Department from Gen. SCOTT, show that the whole northern frontier is tranquil. This officer has displayed equal zeal, ability, and discretion, in the measures he has adopted to maintain the character and good faith of the country, and to protect our rights from violation. He has been ably seconded by Lieut. Col. WORTH, whose energy and perseverance in the prosecution of the enterprise, with which he was charged by his commanding officer, entitle him to high commendation.

The measures of pacification adopted by General SCOTT to restrain the excitement, and protect our territory on the Vermont frontier, were entrusted to Brig. Gen. WORTH, who, in conjunction with the Governor of that State, succeeded in carrying them into successful operation.—*Globe*.

*Extract from a letter of Major General Scott to the Department of War, dated*

BUFFALO, Feb. 5, 1838.

"After much uneasiness on my part, on account of the Detroit frontier, and the safe arrival of the troops sent hence in the Robert Fulton, I have the honor to report that I this morning, by the return of my express, received the most satisfactory replies from both his excellency Governor Mason, and Brigadier General Brady, dated the 2d instant, copies of which are herewith enclosed. By these it will appear that the tranquillity of that frontier has been entirely restored, and that the regulars, without the aid of a single volunteer, are deemed sufficient for its future tranquillity.

"It may be thought, possibly, that I sent thither too large a portion of the regulars from this frontier; but please reflect, that at the time I had no authority to call upon Michigan, or any State above this, for troops; but I knew that the Detroit frontier was in much danger; that Brigadier General Brady had not a regular soldier within his reach; that much had already been done to tranquillize this frontier, and that I retained a sufficient force, regulars and volunteers, to maintain its tranquillity. Besides, the appearance of the two steamers, the Robert Fulton and New England, all along our shore of the lake, with United States troops, had the happiest effect in allaying the excitement, almost universal among our citizens, and in preventing any unlawful movement on their part.

"I think too much praise cannot be given to Lieut. Col. WORTH, for the extraordinary zeal, perseverance, and energy, by which he succeeded in reaching Detroit in the Robert Fulton, with the troops sent hence. Much credit is also due to Lieutenant Homans, of the navy, whom I had placed in the nautical charge of the boat. A copy of Lieut. Col. WORTH's report to me, dated the 28th ult., is herewith enclosed. It is highly satisfactory.

"This officer has this moment arrived, through the peninsula opposite, having crossed the Niagara from Queenston to Lewiston. He confirms all the favorable reports above. He thinks there may be 8,000 British troops, regulars and volunteers, between the Detroit and Niagara rivers, on the other side, of whom a fourth, perhaps a third, are regulars. He saw many large detachments; was received with high courtesy every where, and with military honors at Sandwich. The British authorities expressed much satisfaction with our movements in support of the obligations of neutrality.

"Captain Wright and Lieut. Talcott, both of the army, were among the gentlemen who returned with Lieut. Col. WORTH."

*Extract of a letter of Lieut. Col. WORTH to General Scott, dated*

STEAMER FULTON, (near Detroit river,)

January 28, 1838.

"In reference to this expedition, I am happy to say that its effect has been beneficial, equal to your most sanguine expectations, both as tending to disperse the hostile expedition, and re-assure the well disposed portion of our people.

"The lesson has taught the violator the ability and determination of the constituted authorities to maintain the law."

TEXAS.—The following appointments, made by President Houstons, have been confirmed by the Senate:

SHELBY CORZINE, Commissioner to run the boundary line.

WM. M. SHEPHERD, Secretary of the Navy, in place of S. RHODES FISHER, removed.

JOHN BIRDSALL, Attorney General, in place of P. W. Grayson, resigned.

PETER W. GRAYSON, Naval Agent to the United States.



**THE CHICKASAWS**—The Nashville Banner says, "We have just conversed with Col. A. M. M. Upshaw, who arrived in town on Tuesday last, the Superintendent for removing the Chickasaws, who informs us the whole nation, except perhaps three or four hundred, have arrived safely in their new country, west of Arkansas. They express themselves satisfied in their new abode."

**CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—HOMICIDE.**—We learn that a U. S. soldier named FRANCIS HIGGINS, a native of Ireland, was killed at Fort Moultrie, on Saturday night last, by a fellow soldier named JACOB BARROW. A quarrel, it is said, had ensued between them, about three quarters of an hour before the fatal deed, in which the deceased had kicked BARROW. We also learn that a Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on Sullivan's Island, and brought in a verdict that the deceased had come to his death, from a ball and two buckshot, discharged from a musket by JACOB N. BARROW, which entered the left breast of the deceased and passed out under his right shoulder, and caused his instant death. BARROW has been brought to the city in custody, to take his trial before the Federal Court. *Courier.*

The schr. Caspian, Capt. Swasey, which sailed yesterday, has on board a cargo of provisions, &c., with which she is to proceed to the vicinity of the Light-house on Cape Florida, and there to await the arrival of any of the U. S. Army which may penetrate into that neighborhood.—*Ibid.*

**PENSACOLA, Jan. 27.**—The U. S. schr. Grampus sailed hence on yesterday. We understand her destination is St. Marks. Lieut. Waldron, commanding the Marines of the West India Squadron, goes in her with from 50 to 70 Marines. This force will probably be employed, if necessary, in the defence of the frontier settlements, which have been lately assailed by the Indians. We may safely congratulate our fellow citizens upon the efficient protection which the command of Lieut. W., small as it is, will be sure to afford. Their commander, and the most of the men, have already "done the state some service" in this unhappy war.—*Gazette.*

**Gen. S. V. R. RYAN**, of Napoleon, mouth of the Arkansas river, has been appointed by the United States Quartermaster's, Commissary's and Ordnance Departments, Receiving and forwarding Agent for Government stores, for all the military stores on the Arkansas river.—*St. Louis Republican.*

**LIEUT. BROOKE.**—We know not when our sensibilities have been more deeply affected, than upon learning the melancholy intelligence of the death of this young officer. He was a gentleman, giving bright promises to military distinction; and bid fair to realise the fondest anticipations of his friends. He was not only beloved by familiar associates, but by every portion of society. He had justly won the admiration of all, and had found for himself a place in almost every bosom. His career has been brief but beautiful. His form rests in a far distant land, but it is the glorious grave of the soldier. In ancient times they who fell upon their country's battle field were esteemed most happy, and perhaps we should not mourn too much over his honorable end. His lifeless relics are sleeping quietly among the green everglades of the land of flowers, and his name will live in the bright pages of our history.

We cannot leave this melancholy subject without paying the passing tribute of friendship to the lamented CENTER. He was well known here, though but a short time with us, and there are many hearts that will sorrow over his early doom. Open in his conduct, manly in his bearing, sincere in his attachments, and ardent in his friendships, he was deeply loved,

and will be long remembered. The mournful winds may sigh above his grave, but the traveller will never pass it without pointing to it as the resting place of a worthy citizen, a brave soldier, and gallant officer.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

**REEFFING TOPSAILS.**—We learn from the Zion's Herald that Capt. John Wade, recently of this city, but now of New Orleans, has hit upon a simple contrivance, by which all the sails of a vessel can be reefed in a speedy and perfect manner, while standing on the deck. He has just taken out a patent for it at Washington.—*Boston Transcript.*

An interesting incident recently occurred at the museum of the United Service Club. The Duke of Wellington, in his visit, while admiring the sword of Gen. Wolfe, consented, at the request of the clerk, to present the one he wore at Waterloo.

By the return of the Adjutant General for the year 1837, it appears that the enrolled militia of the State of Virginia amount to 101,611 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates.

**PASSANDAVA BAY.**—As this spot has been considerably frequented of late, by whalers, it may be well to preserve a brief memorandum respecting it, which we are permitted to extract from a letter, dated on the 27th July last, written by Capt. Chase, of the ship George. The bay is an appendage of the Island of Madagascar; and lies in lat. 13 45 S., lon. 48 10 E. It affords a very good harbor, for the purpose of wooding and watering. Vegetables are represented to be somewhat scarce on shore, although Capt. C. procured a sufficiency of sweet potatoes, bananas, and plantains, for the use of his crew while lying there. To obtain further recruits, however, he was obliged to proceed some 20 miles into the country, the inhabitants seeming disinclined to bring their cattle, &c. into the town for a market. The natives are represented to be quite poor, but very civil.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

**SLAVE TRADE.**—Her Britannic Majesty's ship Snake captured on the 23d Nov. the Portuguese brig Arraganta, from Gallinas, with 330 slaves; she had lost 140 during her passage, from dysentery. The prize was taken to Montego Bay. The British brig Sapo took off the east end of Jamaica, in the early part of December, a Spanish schooner with 250 Africans on board, and carried her into Port Royal.

The British schooner Ringdove arrived at Kingston on the 21st, having taken off Mantanzas, Spanish brigs La Vincedora and Vigilante, with Bogal negroes on board, and sent them into Havana and Matanzas, where they were given up to the Governor.

**EXTRAORDINARY LEAP FROM A SHIP'S MAST.**—Upward of 100,000 persons lately assembled at the Waterloo Dock at Liverpool, to witness an extraordinary feat by a man named Samuel Scott, a native of Philadelphia. For a considerable time before the event took place, bets run high, and much doubt and speculation were abroad, the affair being considered a hoax practised by the publicans, to get together a crowd of persons in the neighborhood. At twelve o'clock however, the hero, for so indeed he was, ascended the rigging, and amidst the shouts and cheers of thousands, plunged head foremost into the basin from a height of 193 feet. At half past two he announced another leap which was accomplished without accident. A considerable sum of money was collected among the spectators.

**BOOK, PAMPHLET,**

AND

**JOB PRINTING**

Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office.

**ARMY.****OFFICIAL.****SPECIAL ORDERS.**

No. 6. Feb. 9—Leave of absence for three months to Asst. Surgeon C. M. Hitchcock.

Leave to Adj. H. S. Turner, 1st dragoons, extended to 26th March, 1833.

The transfer of 2d Lieut. W. D. Berrien from the 6th infantry to the 2d dragoons, cancelled.

**RESIGNATION.**

Second Lieut. F. A. Lewis, 1st artillery, 15 Feb. 1833.

**RESIGNATIONS, &c., SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE LAST REGISTER.****RESIGNATIONS—47.****LIEUTENANT COLONEL—1.**

John Bliss, 6th Infantry, 6 Sept., 1837.

**CAPTAINS—13.**

Lemuel Ford, 1st Dragoons, 31 July, 1837.  
Jesse B. Browne, 1st Dragoons, 30 June, 1837.  
Matthew Duncan, 1st Dragoons, 15 June, 1837.  
Abram Van Buren, 1st Dragoons, 3 March, 1837.  
William Gordon, 2d Dragoons, 26 Sept. 1837.  
Jonathan L. Bean, 2d Dragoons, 1 Oct. 1837.  
Stinson H. Anderson, 2d Dragoons, 1 Oct. 1837.  
Henry S. Mallory, 2d Artillery, 20 June, 1837.  
B't. Maj. Tho. F. Smith, 1st Infantry, 3 Oct. 1837.  
James W. Kingsbury, 1st Infantry, 17 Oct. 1837.  
J. B. F. Russell, 5th Infantry, 22 June, 1837.  
W. N. Wickliffe, 6th Infantry, 31 July, 1837.  
George W. Waters, 6th Infantry, 30 April, 1837.

**FIRST LIEUTENANTS—11.**

Charles Spalding, 2d Dragoons, 15 Dec. 1837.  
George Forsyth, 2d Dragoons, 31 Dec. 1837.  
Jacob Ammen, 1st Artillery, 30 Nov. 1837.  
Egap. Kibby, 2d Artillery, 31 Dec. 1837.  
Charles A. Fuller, 2d Artillery, 31 May, 1837.  
Joseph A. Smith, 3d Artillery, 30 April, 1837.  
Edwin Rose, 3d Artillery, 30 June, 1837.  
Joseph E. Johnston, 4th Artillery, 31 May, 1837.  
George Wilson, 1st Infantry, 31 Dec. 1837.  
Robert Sevier, 6th Infantry, 31 Oct. 1837.  
James S. Williams, 6th Infantry, 6 Sept. 1837.

**SECOND LIEUTENANTS—17.**

George W. Morell, C'ps of Eng's, 30 June, 1837.  
Alfred Herbert, 1st Artillery, 30 June, 1837.  
Henry H. Lockwood, 2d Artillery, 12 Sept. 1837.  
Christopher A. Greene, 3d Artillery, 30 April, 1837.  
John Bratt, 3d Artillery, 31 Aug. 1837.  
Robert H. Archer, 4th Artillery, 31 Dec. 1837.  
Charles B. Sing, 4th Artillery, 31 Aug. 1837.  
L. D. Cabanne, 1st Infantry, 21 Aug. 1837.  
James F. Cooper, 3d Infantry, 25 Aug. 1837.  
Thomas O. Barnwell, 3d Infantry, 31 Oct. 1837.  
Alexander M. Mitchell, 4th Infantry, 25 March, 1837.  
Jonathan Freeman, 6th Infantry, 15 May, 1837.  
George H. Ringgold, 6th Infantry, 31 May, 1837.  
William H. De Forest, 6th Infantry, 30 Sept. 1837.  
James G. Reed, 7th Infantry, 30 June, 1837.  
Arnold Harris, 7th Infantry, 8 March, 1837.  
William H. Griffin, 7th Infantry, 30 April, 1837.

**BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT—1.**

Joseph R. Anderson, C'ps of Eng's, 30 Sept. 1837.

**STAFF—4.**

B't. Maj. W. G. McNeill, Top. Eng's, 23 Nov. 1837.  
Philip Minis, Surgeon, 21 July, 1837.  
Charles D. Maxwell, Ass't Surgeon, 30 June, 1837.  
David B. Spencer, Military Storekeeper, 17 Oct. 1837.

**DEATHS—22.**

Lieut. Col. A. R. Thompson, \* 6th Infy, 25 Dec. 1837  
Major George Birch, 4th Infy, 26 Sept. 1837  
Bvt. Major Milo Mason, 1st Arty, 4 Feb. 1837  
Bvt. Major Benj. A. Boynton, 2d Infy, 13 Feb. 1837  
Capt. Charles Mellon, \* 2d Arty, 8 Feb. 1837  
Capt. Mark W. Batman, 6th Infy, 31 July, 1837

Capt. Joseph Van Swearingen, \* 6th Infy, 25 Dec. 1837  
Bvt. Capt. William S. Newton, 3d Arty, 16 Mar. 1837  
Bvt. Capt. Wm. S. Maitland, 3d Arty, 19 Aug. 1837  
1st Lt. Joseph W. Harris, 3d Arty, 18 May, 1837  
1st Lt. Lawrence F. Carter, 7th Infy, 19 Jan. 1837  
1st Lt. Thomas B. Adams, 2d Arty, 14 Dec. 1837  
1st Lt. Francis J. Brooke, \* 6th Infy, 25 Dec. 1837  
1st Lt. John F. Kennedy, 1st Arty, 19 May, 1837  
1st Lt. James W. Hamilton, 2d Drag, 26 Nov. 1837  
1st Lt. John P. Center, \* 6th Infy, 25 Dec. 1837  
2d Lt. J. W. S. McNiel, \* 2d Drag, 11 Sept. 1837  
2d Lt. Charles E. Kingsbury, 2d Drag, 9 June, 1837  
2d Lt. George W. Suggett, 1st Drag, 8 Aug. 1837  
Asst. Surg. William Turner, 26 Sept. 1837  
Asst. Surg. Aug. C. Turtelot, 8 Dec. 1837  
Asst. Surg. Thos. R. Johnson, 11 July, 1837

**DECLINED—1.**

2d Lt. Samuel D. J. Moore, 6th Infantry.

**DROPPED—1.**

1st Lt. N. J. Eaton, 6th Infantry, 18 April, 1837.

\* Killed in action with the Indians, in Florida—6.

**NAVY****ORDERS.**

Feb. 7—Commander John White and Lieut. Joel Abbot, to take passage in the frigate Columbia, or ship John Adams, to the coast of Brazil—the former for the command of the ship Fairfield, and the latter for the command of brig Dolphin.

Mid. J. E. Duncan Naval School, Norfolk.  
8—Mid. W. M. E. Adams, do. New York.  
Mid. H. A. Wise Navy Yard, do.  
9—Mid. G. W. Harrison, Naval School, New York.  
13—P. Mid. S. Decatur, order to cutter Madison revoked.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

Feb. 12—B. Franklin Hart, of N. Y., to be a Purser. John Thomas, to be Navy Agent for the port of Baltimore, for four years from the 31st Dec. 1837, when his former commission expired.

**VESSELS REPORTED.**

Ship Erie, Com'r. TenEick, dropped down to Nantasket roads, Boston harbor, on Friday last, bound on a cruise to relieve merchant vessels on the coast.

Schr. Enterprise, Lt. Comdt. Glendy, left Mazatlan for Callao, Dec. 6.

Schooner Shark, Lieut. Comdt. Pearson, sailed from Malta, Nov. 15, for Port Mahon.

Revenue Cutter Washington, Capt. Hunter, spoken Feb. 6 on a cruise.

Rev. Cutter Madison, W. A. Howard commander, from Portsmouth, put into Gloucester, 6th inst. to set up her rigging, fill up her water, &c. She is bound to Florida, with a crew of forty men, to co-operate with the navy off that coast, and will sail first fair wind.

**MARRIAGE.**

At Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., N. Y., on the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. V. Henry, WARD B. BURNETT, Esq. of Lassalle Co., Illinois, and late of the U. S. army, to Miss EMILY W., eldest daughter of the Hon. AARON WARD, of the former place.

**DEATHS.**

On the 5th inst., at his residence, Sing Sing, N. Y., Major JOHN SING, in the 45th year of his age. He was a brave and gallant officer during the late war, and has occupied several civil stations under the State.

In Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., LEIGH RICHMOND, infant son of Dr. THOMAS DILLARD, of the U. S. Navy, aged 1 month and 8 days.

On the 30th August, at Callao, on board the U. S. ship North Carolina, JOHN L. DUBOIS, in the 30th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Montgomery county, N. Y. but a citizen of Baltimore for the last 15 years. His remains were interred on the Island of San Lorenzo.